Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1806. [No. 1715.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. C. Marsteller, V. M.

Just Received,

By the schooner Betsey, and FOR SALE,
15,000 lbs. COFFEE,
50 barrels and tierces of SUGAR, and a cask of LOGWOOD.

E. JANNEY.

I wish to Rent,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,
On the west side of Fairfax street, nearly opposite to Bickett and Newton's. It will accommodate a family, and a flour and grocery store. There is a shed sufficient to hold 4,000 lbs. flour.

E. J.

September 2 dtf

WANTED,

In a Wholesale Store,
A YOUTH about 15 years old, of respectable connections, and possessing an active and pleasant disposition.

Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 1. d

Wants a Situation in Business,

A YOUNG MAN, of respectable connections, who writes a good hand. For further particulars

Enquire of the Printer.

July 10.

FOR SALE,

A middle-aged Negro Woman.

Apply to the Printer.

July 16. tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A NEGRO MAN, steady and honest, and accustomed to horses.

Apply to the Printer.

July 30. d

FOR SALE,

A STOUT able bodied NEGRO MAN, about 26 or 27 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

July 30. d.

FOR SALE,

A FINE, healthy, stout *NEGRO MAN*, about twenty-eight years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

September 3. d

FOR SALE,

A YOUNG, strong, and hearty *NEGRO WOMAN*, with a *Female Child* at her breast. She is honest and sober, an excellent washer and ironer, a good cook, and extremely handy about a house, and lively and industrious about any kind of work, is a good spinner, but has an *imprudent tongue*; for which fault she is to be sold.—She is not to be disposed of at a distance unless she consents thereto.

Enquire of the Printer.

August 12. d

She may be had on trial.

Fresh Teas,

Of a *superior quality*, in small lead canisters, and by the pound—

Just received and for Sale, by

TUNIS CRAVEN.

800 wt. of BAR-LEAD,

JUST COME TO HAND,
And for sale by
A. Lindo.

August 19. d

Just Received,

Three hundred casks fresh Rhode-Island STONE LIME—and
A quantity of excellent CIDER VINEGAR.—*For sale by*

JOHN G. LADD.

July 29. d

20,000 weight Green Coffee,

JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale, by
Mordecai Miller.

August 14. d

Now Landing,

From the Sloop MARIA ANTOINETTE, *at Vowell's wharf,*

34 barrels PORK
40 do. Beef
27 hhds. Jamaica, } RUM
20 do. St. Croix, } RUM
10 do. New-England } RUM
10 pipes Holland, } GIN
5 do. American } GIN
1 do. Cogniac Brandy
20 boxes Mould Candles,
AND ON HAND,
9 pipes Cogniac Brandy
London Particular } WINES,
London Market } WINES, in pipes & qr. casks,
FOR SALE, by
Wadsworth & Butler,
Union, between King and Prince-street.

August 25. d

On WEDNESDAY,

The first day of October next, will be Sold, to the highest bidder, at *Cleveland*, the place of residence of the late Mr. EDWARD CARTER, deceased, of Prince William county;

Part of the PERSONAL ESTATE of the said deceased—consisting of

HORSES, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs—sundry articles of Furniture, an elegant new Coachee, and pair of Harness, never used—one or two Stills; and a valuable collection of Law Books, History, &c. together with a variety of other chattels.

Among the stock of horses, are two young Mares, and a Horse, of great promise as runners, being descended from the best blood-stock in America. The Cattle and Sheep also, being of the most valuable breed, will be an acquisition to farmers who wish to improve their stock.

A credit till the first of April will be given for all sums above ten dollars, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid.

It is requested that all those who have any claims against the said estate may make them known, and all those indebted make payment to

E. Brooke, *Adm'r* with the will annexed.

September 15. dts

13 hhds. SUGAR of good quality,

33 bbls. do. do.
5 pipes 4th proof Brandy
4 qr. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent
11 do. do. Malaga do. } quality.
Boxes of Cotton Cards
Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago
Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed
And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather,
For Sale by
Benjamin Shreve, jun.

July 26.

Notice to Planters.

The Alexandria Tobacco Inspection is revived and Inspectors appointed.—The Ware-House will be open for the reception of Tobacco the 15th instant; and those that bring good Tobacco may depend on getting liberal prices.

September 4. dom

Runaway Negro.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, early in July, a *negro man* named *GRESHAW*. He is about 36 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches or 6 feet high, of a tawny complexion, has a scar on one of his jaws or side of his face forming a half circle; I think it is on the right, but am not positive. He is a slim made fellow, with a bushy head, and when spoken to has a scary and down look. When he went away he had a green round coat, buff colored breeches, with homespun cloathing, and has never been accustomed to any work but in the crop or field. I have understood he has crossed the Potomac about Britain's Bay, over into Maryland. I expect he has procured a pass and will endeavor to appear as a freeman.

All masters of vessels and others are forewarned from harboring or carrying him away under the penalty of the law.

I will give *Twenty Dollars* reward if taken in Maryland, or *Fifteen* if taken in the Northern Neck, so that I get him again,

George Christopher.

Westmoreland County, Vir. } 20 dtf
14th September. }

A neat GIG for Sale.

APPLY TO
Finlay and Cook.

September 12. 2aw4w

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

Fall Goods.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
HAS RECEIVED
Per the ship LEONIDAS, *and* BOSTON, *from Liverpool—and the* WOLF, *from London,*
The greater part of his FALL ASSORTMENT:
And daily expects the residue by the ship William and John.

September 22. d1weotf

Hardware.

PATON & BUTCHER'S,
Have received by the ship LEONIDAS *Captain* M'KENZEY, *from* LIVERPOOL, *a complete assortment of*
IRONMONGERY:
AMONGST WHICH ARE,
Crowley Reel, No. 3, Millington,
Ditto, of very superior quality
Tin Plate, in boxes
Shovels and Spades
Also, a few cases of Razors, 6 blades to one handle
Patent ditto
Penknives, and black tip and ivory handle Knives and Forks, of very superior quality.
ALSO,
For sale, at the tan-yard of EZRA KINSEY *and Co.*
Two thousand Spanish Hides.

September 22. eod2wo2w2in

22 hhds. large size, and

22 bbls. 1st quality Muscovado Sugars,
30 hhds. 2d. do. do.
13,000 lbs. best Spanish Maine Coffee,
8 tons Nicaragua Wood,
8 do. Fustic,
For Sale by
R. VEITCH & Co.

Sept. 17. eo1m

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder, } TEAS,
Imperial, } TEAS,
Hyson, } TEAS, particularly selected for
Young Hyson, } TEAS, particularly selected for
Hyson-Skin, and } TEAS, particularly selected for
Souchong } TEAS, particularly selected for family use.
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality,
Madeira, }
Busellos, }
Sherry, }
Lisbon, } WINES.
Teneriffe, } WINES.
Malaga, and } WINES.
Genuine old Port } WINES.
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars, and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper, demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

July 16. d

Just Published,

And for Sale by COTTOM & STEWART,
EPISTLES,
ODES,
AND
Other Poems.
By Thomas Moore, Esquire.

September 10.

Wanted Immediately,

TWENTY stout, able bodied labourers, to be hired by the month, to work on the road between Alexandria and Washington.

Apply to
Andrew Scholfield.

September 27. d

EDUCATION.

THE inhabitants of Alexandria are respectfully informed that there is a vacancy in the Academy for a few scholars. A class will soon commence the Latin Grammar, and another is beginning to read. Those persons who are desirous their sons should join either of these classes, are requested to apply immediately, as a preference will be given to such scholars.

September 27. d

FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated for a dry or wet goods store. The rent moderate. Apply to

William Hodgson.

Sept. 25. d

JUST RECEIVED,

By Schooner Harriot, Capt. Cook, and for Sale by
Lawrason and Fowle,
5 pipes Brandy, 4th proof
1 ditto Holland Gin
20 boxes no. 3 Chocolate
5 ditto no. 1 ditto
3 casks 10d. flat point Nails
1 ditto 10d. Brads
1 ditto 8d. ditto
1 ditto 20d. ditto
60 tons Plaister Paris
A few barrels no. 1 Beef
And a quantity of Cheese.

September 12. d

FOR SALE,

SUGAR, in hogsheads and barrels
Coffee, by the bag of thousand weight
Salt, in bulk and in sacks
Turk's-Island Salt.
Prime Molasses in hogsheads—
And a small quantity of Peach Brandy *(genuine)* by retail.
Cluice Whiskey, in barrels
New-England Rum, in barrels.

ALSO,

A few half barrels of Superfine flour, (the produce of this harvest) of superior manufacture, for family use.

A. LINDO.

August 16. d

N. B. Four volumes of *Tucker's Blackstone*, and one handsome Baggamon Board, will be sold low if immediately applied for.

The Subscriber has received
The following ARTICLES,
Which he offers for Sale very low:
15 hogsheads first quality St. Croix Sugar
10 bales Tennessee cotton
6 pipes 4th proof cogniac brandy
10 hogsheads well flavored 4th proof Jamaica rum
30 barrels New-England Rum.
AND ON HAND,
Imperial } TEAS
Hyson } TEAS
Young Hyson } TEAS
Hyson Skin, and } TEAS
First quality Souchong } TEAS of the latest importations.
Best green coffee in bags
Chocolate
Loaf and lump sugar
London particular Madeira } WINES
Particular Teneriffe } WINES
Lisbon } WINES
Sherry, and } WINES
150 dozen bottled Port, very old } WINES
A few cases claret, superior quality
Cogniac and old peach brandy
Jamaica and Antigua spirit
Holland gin
New-England rum and whiskey
Mace, nutmegs, cloves and pimento
Black pepper, allspice, & ground ginger
Pearl barley, rice, starch, and fig blue
Dixon's Philadelphia, & English mustard
Refined Salt-Petre
Brown and white soap
Mould and dipt candles
Indigo, allum, madder, copperas, & roll brimstone
English gun-powder
Demijohns

James Sanderson.

September 17.

Alexandria Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Articles.	*Per.*	*Prices.* Dolls.	Cts.	D	C
Bread, Ship	Cwt.	4	00		
Navy		5	—		
Pilot		6	—		
Crackers		6	50		
Beef cargo No. 1.	bbl.	12	—		
Bacon	lb.		11		
Butter for export			18	a	20
Coffee, West India			31		32
Cotton			21		23
Chocolate			25		
Candles Mould			22		
Dipt			20		
Spermaceti			56		
Cheese, American			13		16
English			*none.*		
Duck, Best Russia	bolts.	20			22
Fish Salmon	bbl.		*none.*		
Herrings		4	50		
Mackrel			*none.*		
Shad		8			
Flax Seed		1			
Flour Superfine		6	25		
Fine		5	75		
Midlings		5	25		
Grain, Indian Corn	bus.		55		
Wheat		1	8		
Rye			67		
Barley		1			
Oats			33		
Hides, Spanish	lb.		10		11
Hemp	cwt.	9			11
Hogslard	lb.		12½	*none at*	
Iron	ton	110	115	[*market*	
Leather Sole	lb.		22		
Lime	bbl.	2	50 a	2	75
Limes		5			
Lemons			*none.*		
Lumber,	100ft.				
Oak timber & scantling		5			7
Pine Scantling		2			3
Boards 4-4		1	70		
—— 5-4		2	50		
White do Common 4-4		1	50		
do Clean 4-4		2	20		
Shingles, Junp. 24 in. M.		4	50		
Common		3	50		
Cypress 24		3			
Do 18		2			
Staves hhd.		28			
bbl		20			
bbl Red Oak		10			
hhd. do		9			
Meal	bus.	1	16	1	25
Molasses	gal.		38		42
Nankeens	piece		84		
Pork, prime	bbl.	22			*scarce.*
Cargo		19			
Southern 2d qual.		18			19
Plaister Paris c. pr.	ton	7	50	8	
Do Retail		10			
Porter, American	doz.	1	50		
London			*none.*		
Rice	100lb	4	50		
Soap, Amer. white	lb *dull*		10		11
Do brown			9		
Castile			15		17
Salt-Petre, Refined			37½		
Not Refined			14		—
Spirits	gall.				
Brandy 4th proof		1	—	1	25
Rum Jam. 4th do			90		93
Antigua 2d			78		83
Windward 2d & 3d			75		78
American			50		54
Whiskey			52		56
Sugar H. white	100lb	13			
Do. brown		11			
Candy white		13			
Do. brown		11			
Muscovado 1st qual.		11	50		
Do. 2d do		10	50		
Do. 3d do		10			
Loaf	lb		20		22
Salt St. Ubes	bus.		75		80
Lisbon			70		
Cadiz			70		
Liverpool Blown			70		
Turk Island			80		85
Isle of May			70		75
Liverpool Fine sack		3	40	3	50
Shot all sizes	cwt.	13	50	14	
Sheetings, Russia	piece	22			
Steel Blistered	cwt.	8	33		
Crowley		18			
Tobacco Md.	100lb				
Up. Patuxent 1st qual.		6	50		
Do. 2d		5	50	3	50
Virginia		4		4	25
Lower do		3	50	3	75
Rappahanock		4	50		
Teas, Y. Hyson	lb	1	10		
Imperial		1	40		
Tallow Amer.			12½		
Wax Bees			37½		
Wines, Madeira	pipe	260		300	
Lisbon	gal.	1	10	1	20
Sherry		1	15	1	20
Teneriffe			80	1	20
Claret	doz.	8		12	
Malaga	gal.		85		90
Port		1	50		*scarce*

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Alexandria Bank,	200
Potomac do.	90
Exchange on London,	par.

From the New York Evening Post.

THE REVIEW.
NO. IX.

[*Concluded.*]

On Thursday, the 16th of January, the appropriation bill was engrossed, and sent to the senate for concurrence. On Friday, the day following, the bill being no longer before the house, or within its reach, the president, we are informed, was so gracious as to send down his dispatches from Mr. Monroe at London, of the 18th and 25th of October preceding; dispatches which had been received and kept by him FOUR WEEKS! And when they came to be read, it was found they had a most important bearing upon the very subject (our Spanish relations) which had almost engrossed the attention of congress for three weeks in succession with closed doors. Such too, says Mr. Randolph, was their interesting and momentous nature "as to produce an instantaneous conviction on the minds of many, the best informed and most influential members in the house, who had voted with the majority, that the course which they had pursued WAS WRONG."

Behold here another instance of democratic consistency. During the federal administrations, the people now in power and then out, were clamorous in their reproaches against the president that any thing whatever, even instructions to envoys, should be kept secret a day. They insisted that all secrecy was hostile to republic government. They maintained that dispatches from foreign ministers were the property of the people, and that the executive ought to transmit them the instant they were received, to congress, and then to the good people by means of the presses. CLOSED DOORS they abhorred more than they did the inquisition itself; and negociations at foreign courts they declared ought to be transacted in the face of the world. Behold them now in power: Not only is the cloak of impenetrable secrecy thrown over all their proceedings for weeks together, but important dispatches which relate to the very subject under debate, is clandestinely withheld till a vote in the dark can be obtained, which shall render the knowledge of them afterwards of no avail. This is democracy; this is republicanism, is it?

It is with pain and humiliation we have to mention the low cunning; the paltry artifice which was resorted to in this business, for the purpose of concealing the truth from the house. Although the dispatches had been lying for four weeks in the office of the secretary of state, a SINGLE copy only (or the original itself) was sent to both houses, instead of sending a fair copy to each; so as to make it be believed that there had not been sufficient time since the reception of the papers, to permit the clerks in the office of foreign affairs to make out a proper duplicate of them. The activity of Mr. Randolph, however, defeated the intention, for he went immediately to Mr. Wagner, the chief clerk of that department, and asked him how the truth was. Mr. Wagner told him the dispatches had arrived a week before christmas. Since that time Duane has charged the administration with a want of genuine republicanism for retaining Mr. Wagner in office.

The appropriation of two millions having been made, the next thing was how to raise the money; for the president's SURPLUS, which he boasted in the message lay ready in the treasury for all exigencies, was not half enough, even had it been there. A consultation of sages was held in the president's water closet as to what was to be done? To lay a new tax was utterly impossible. The administration had too long labored under the *tax-o-phobia* for that a mad dog might as well lap water as they meddle with TAXES. What expedient then could be hit upon? Egad! A very good expedient. Continue the old tax for carrying on the war in the Mediterranean sea against the bashaw of Tripoli. So said, so done; and so it was voted nem. con. The next day Mr. Barna Bidwell got up & "moved to continue for years the additional duty of two and a half per cent. ad valorem, imposed by the act "further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers!" But inasmuch as the commerce and seamen of the United States were at that time in security, and without the smallest apprehension of danger, this motion, though made with closed doors, excited some little surprize, and every body's curiosity was broad awake to see how the ingenious author of the *Mercenary Match* could bring his motion to bear on the purchase of the Floridas. Judging from what followed, I am afraid he was not as ingenious in this affair as his well known great and striking talents at puzzling and confounding right and wrong, had led the president to expect.

Besides, as Decius tells us, Mr. Bidwell's proposition was vehemently opposed by Mr. Randolph, on the ground that it was an unconstitutional mode of voting supplies, to raise taxes with CLOSED DOORS. "If (said he) the members of this house should once come to levy contributions on their constituents with closed doors, whilst the votes they should give (to say nothing of the discussion) from the very nature of the secret journal, remained concealed from their constituents, there was an end to the public liberties. Congress (he proceeded) might thus pass any laws, however unconstitutional and oppressive, whilst the people would remain ignorant of the part which their representatives respectively had taken, and be consequently unable to apply the proper corrective." &c.

Mr. Randolph was unquestionably right in his objection; and so he had been in other objections which had been overruled; but what was a thousand times better for him, he here got on the popular side. The topic he now touched was indeed so entirely popular that there was no resisting it. The Mercenary Match retreated back into his seat in silent dismay; nor could even Gen. Varnum be prevailed upon to take the field and face the enemy. The proposition was therefore withdrawn.

But it was only withdrawn, not abandoned. A more cunning elf than Barna Bidwell and General Varnum together, stept forward to help them when they were absolutely in despair. On the 14th of April, just after the failure of the motion for continuing the Mediterranean fund for the purchase of the Floridas, the president sent a message to the Senate and House, informing them that the Ambassador of the Bey of Tunis has made a requisition of naval stores to be sent to the Bey, in order to secure a peace for the term of three years, with a threat of war if refused; that it had been refused, and the ambassador was about to depart without receding from his threat or demands: concluding thus:

"Under these circumstances, and considering that the several provisions of the act of March 25th, 1804, will cease in consequence of the ratification of the treaty of peace with Tripoli, now advised and consented to by the Senate, I have thought it my duty to communicate these facts, in order that Congress may consider the expediency of continuing the same provisions for a limited time, or making others equivalent.

TH: JEFFERSON."

The Tunician Ambassador, gentle reader, is the Great Plenipotentiary who demanded of Mr. Madison, Secretary of State, to be furnished with four wives (or fourteen, I forget which) during his stay in Washington. The Secretary of State wrote him a polite and official answer, rather a discouraging one, if my memory serves me. This, however, was early in the winter, but from the above message I should judge the Plenipo's request had afterwards been more graciously listened to. A million of money per ann. is a good round sum, and will keep *devels of government from stopping*. We know at any rate that the Plenipo has received a world of attention from the administration since. His pockets have been well stored with plenty of money, to enable him to make the tour of the United States in style: besides, a frigate has been fitted out and sent to Boston to gallant him home. But he has taken into in his head that he wont sail in her; he will go back to Washington again, and take the other glass of wine with Mr. President. And whether he is to be *kept* there *for use* till the next session, is more than we can at present tell.

In a word, after this well-timed message, the tax of a million per ann. was, on the last day of the session, continued on the necessaries of life; and two millions of dollars have been actually sent off to France in the brig Hornet. To sum up the whole in a word:

Behold reader, the president in his public official message, making a gallant stand against Spain, and recommending measures of vigor and force; but in his private apartment—whispering to his creatures, his wishes to obtain money to purchase redress of national injuries & national degradation. Behold the Secretary of State confessing that France had demanded Tribute of us, and that we must give it or have a war. Behold the Representatives of the nation closing their doors against the people, and attempting to *raise taxes in conclave* under a pretence totally foreign from the real object. Behold the ludicrous farce of making a stool pigeon of the "beastly" representative of a petty Barbary power, for the purpose of decoying Congress into the grant of money which they had already twice refused. Behold an epitome of the measures of a pusillanimous, corrupt, and distracted administration in the first difficulty they have yet had to encounter, and judge from this what their course would be in case those difficulties should be increased by an rupture with any of the great states of Europe—an event not so far distant, I fear, as many *good sort of people* flatter themselves. But what better could have been expected from those who have raised themselves to power by continually holding up a brilliant and enticing picture of human affairs, the reality of which is not in nature; by tampering with the frailties, and flattering the self-love, managing the vices, and corrupting the integrity of the community!

FROM THE SAME.

"*Ulysses' bow*" *again*—"The subjoined extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, is worth all the arguments which Coleman and Bronson, and the whole host of federal editors have wasted on the subject."

"Miranda's affair has produced much noise, and has furnished ample field for accusation against the administration. But whenever the subject is laid open to the public, I will venture to assert, that in similar circumstances no government ever acted with more propriety and good faith. Mr. Madison told me, that when spoken to by Miranda, the substance of his answer was, that notwithstanding present appearances, the American and Spanish governments were at peace; that under these circumstances the American government would not countenance or embark insidiously in enterprizes of a secret nature that if at war the measures of our government would be honorable and fair. He at the same time cautioned him against any infraction of the law, by which the peace of the country would be committed; as the executive was determined to lay hold of him. The strongest evidence of their innocence is the satisfaction of the French court; as you will see referring to the Moniteurs that arrived in the moth of July.

Richmond Enquirer.

The above paragraph was perused and thrown aside in the slight manner usually bestowed on the ordinary paragraphs of the Democratic papers; since to note every thing of the kind that we meet with, would be but a very profitless labor. As this article however has frequently met our eye since, having been deemed worthy of a republication in most of the *administration* prints, it seems to be *intitled to* some little attention.

Mr. Madison then has confessed, that he was spoken to by Miranda on the subject of the Caraccas expedition, and he has confessed that he in substance answered that "The American and Spanish governments were peace, that under these circumstances the American government would never countenance or embark insidiously in any enterprize of a secret nature—that if at war the measures of government would be fair and honorable," and that he "cautioned Miranda against any infraction of the law by which the peace of the country would be committed, as the executive was determed to lay hold of him."

In the first place then, here is an *unqualified* admission that Miranda did *communicate* his intentions to the American administration. Secondly, here is an admission that the the admistration viewed the enterprize as of an insidious nature, and at variance with what was 'fair and honorable,' and lastly it is admitted that the secretary of state, was so well aware, that his enterprize would be an infraction of the law that he cautioned him against it and threatened him with punishment by the executive.

We trust that after this it will no longer be pretended that Miranda's conduct was not known to the administration, nor that they were not aware that he meditated what would be an infraction of law; nor that the executive had a right to lay hold of him.

We perfectly agree with friend Ritchie's correspondent, that "the *strongest* evidence of the innocence of our administration is the satisfaction of the French court; and if he had said the *only* evidence it would have come still nearer the truth.—But as, after all, this circumstance, admitting the fact to be so, affords merely *presumptive* evidence, and that of the slightest kind, it would be contrary to every rule we know of to allow it to outweigh the *positive* evidence on the other side.

How stands our *positive* evidence?

1. A letter just at the time of Miranda's arrival, fully developing his design, was sent from Europe to a gentleman in New York, and by him transmitted, some weeks before Miranda went to Washington, to the secretary of state, who soon afterwards acknowledged the receipt of it, and having perused, returned it.

2. During Miranda's stay at Washington, he received marked civilities from the secretary; was visited by him; visited him in turn, and received a complimentary dinner.

3. He visited also the president, and disclosed personally to him as he had done to the secretary, his intentions, place of operations, &c.

4. A bill pending before congress prohibiting the exportation of arms and ammunition, was arrested in its progress, on the suggestion of Miranda that it would obstruct his enterprize.

5. The equipment of the Leander was a matter of general notoriety in the city of New York, and was in an especial manner made known to an officer of the government.

6. Eleven days before the Leander sailed, gen. Miranda wrote from New York both to the president and secretary of state, thanking them for civilities and informing them that having acted in every thing according to the intentions of government, he was about to leave the U. States.

6. During all this time not the least attempt was made to hinder, or in any way obstruct the enterprize. Nor was it till after Miranda had sailed four weeks, long enough to be out of the way of appearing as a witness against them, and that doubt began to be entertained of his success, that the administration disavowed all concern with him. It was not till after this time when some intimations were given that they would have to answer for it to Spain, that they resorted to the desperate expedient of ordering criminal process to be instituted against those very persons whom they had encouraged to proceed; and who were only protected by the righteous verdict of their country (consisting of men of all parties) from falling a sacrifice to the most wicked, perfidious and detestable persecution that ever disgraced a civilized country. And is it possible that after all this there are to be found in America presses base enough to defend this conduct? Answer ye Ritchies, Smiths, Duanes, and Cheethams. And do ye believe, ye venal simpletons, that your imbecile and wretched attempts to defend Mr. Jefferson, will be received as satisfactory by Spain for our violation of our neutrality? Read the letter which follows this article, and tell me ye mercenary instruments of a weak and wicked mob-courting administration, whether all your efforts can wash out the *cursed spot* caused by the blood of the victims at Caracco.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

HARTFORD, September 24.

We offer to our friends in Connecticut and throughout the union our sincere congratulations, on the issue of the late election.

It is ascertained that the number of democratic representatives will be less than it has been for the last three years. The following statement will be found nearly or quite correct:

		Fed.	*Demo.*
County of	Hartford,	19	13
	New Haven,	12	11
	New London,	10	9
	Fairfield,	15	13
	Windham,	19	6
	Litchfield, 23 towns,	39	O
	Middlesex,	12	2
	Tolland,	10	7
		136	61
		61	
	Federal majority,	75	

The large county of Litchfield merits the thanks of all good men for their noble exertions in the cause of true freedom. That not a single town should have returned a democratic member, was not to have been expected when it was considered that all the arts of jacobinism have been employed to seduce that respectable section of our state.

Our return of votes for the nomination will not enable us to state the result with precision. It is however certain that the federalists have in every instance succeeded, and the majority probably will be about the same as at the election in September, 1805.

Thus Connecticut has resisted her assailants from abroad and triumphed against the machinations of her enemies at home. She moves on, and will continue to move on in her elevated course—Her citizens are freemen, and freemen they will remain.

NEW YORK, September 24.

We are indebted to a respectable Mercantile friend for Lloyd's Evening Post of the 30th July. London dates to the 26th of July, and from the 2d to the 6th of August, have been before received. The paper before us, being an intermediate date, contains the following interesting articles not before published in this country.

DOWNING STREET, July 26.

Blockade of Venice.—The king has been pleased to cause it to be signified to the right honorable Charles James Fox, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, to the ministers of friendly and neutral powers residing at this court, that his majesty has judged it expedient (for the protection of his subjects and annoyance of his enemies) to establish the most rigorous blockade at the entrance of the port of Venice, and to enforce and maintain the same in the strictest manner, according to the usages of war acknowledged in similar cases; and that the port of Venice must be considered as being in a state of blockade: and that from this time all the measures authorised by the laws of nations, and the respective treaties between his majesty & the different friendly and neutral powers, will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels attempting to violate the said blockade.

September 25.

By the Enterprize, captain Packwood, from London, we have received papers to the 1st of August. These dates however have been already anticipated. The ship is still at the Hook, and may possibly bring loose papers some days later than those contained in the letter bag. Respecting Mr. Fox, the TIMES of July 31, observes, "It was yesterday very generally rumoured, that Mr. Fox had resigned his station in the government of the country. The lamentable state af his health certainly renders such an event not improbable. He was rather better yesterday, but by no means in a state to satisfy our wishes respecting him. Report has already named several distinguished persons to succeed him: but we shall leave conjecture to its usual avocations, without venturing any opinion of our own on the subject."

The same paper of August 1, states that the accounts of the preceding night were very unfavorable.

The Thalia frigate had arrived at Portsmouth from the East Indias with dispatches. She sailed from the Ganges on the 21st March, and from St. Helena on the 9th ult.

The peace in India, says the times of the 29th, we fear has been but of short duration. Letters we understand have been received by the Thalia, which mention, that apprehensions were entertained of the war being renewed, both with Scindia and Holkar. Indeed a letter received by a gentleman of the first respectability advises him "of the death of his brother, who it is stated fell in an assault made on the 21st of February, upon the fort of Gohud, occupied by Scindia and his troops." Scindia in consequence of the late treaty, was put in possession of Gohud about 6 weeks previous to the time when this attack upon it is stated to have been made.

The company have taken up the Fortitude, captain Hughes, a vessel of five hundred tons, for the purpose of conveying 450 Chinese settlers, and a cargo of piece goods to Trinidad.

PHILADELPHIA, September 27.

The London Packet, captain M'Dougall, left Torbay the 3d, and lands end the 6th August.

August 10, in lat. 49, long. 13 40, spoke ship Adams, Williams, 50 days from Amsterdam for Boston, in want of fuel [arrived.] Next day spoke brig Albetross, 21 days from Boston for Rotterdam. August 19, was boarded by the French ship Veteran of 74 guns, commanded by Jerome Bonaparte, and treated politely. Next day spoke ship Mary of New York, from Norfolk for Antwerp, out 23 days; informed us that the day before, he came past two English ships on fire, and had taken up three of their boats; one of them belonged to London, and the other to Tingmouth.—August 28 was boarded by the English sloop of war Echo, having three cutters in company with her, looking out for Jerome Bonaparte—after receiving information that I had been boarded by him, she steered for England. September 18, in lat. 38 40, long. 72, was boarded by the English sloop of war Squirrel, from Halifax, bound to cruize off the Chesapeake.

The ship Eliza Ann, Williams, was to sail from London for this port, in about 10 days. Ship Martha Washington, Calder, for do. was ready for sea.

On Wednesday arrived ship Andrew, Watkins, from Batavia. Left there ship Fanny, Smith; and America, Lelar, to sail for this port in a week or ten days. Off Aegier Point they spoke a boat who informed that the ship Triton, Gibbs, had passed there the 16th May, 98 days from Philadelphia for Canton.

Same day arrived ship Hannah, Yardsley, from Isle of May. September 14, in lat. 34 42, long. 69 30, picked up a boat much shattered, marked on the stern W. V. W. belonging to the Nancy of Philadelphia; she was bottom up when they fell in with her.

Captain Vanpelt, of the Success, from New Providence, on the 11th inst. in lat. 31, long 75, fell in with the wreck of the ship Cato (mentioned in our last) from which he took 43 bales of cotton, and would have towed her into Savannah, but a gale of wind coming on prevented.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.

Arrived, sch'r Mary, Almeda, 21 days from Havanna. Left schooner Amphion, Gimmel, for Baltimore, in 8 days; brig Two Brothers, Richardson, ditto, in 4; and many others, names not known. The schr. Agenoria, Bennet, bound for Vera Cruz, put into Havanna for men, having had 2 impressed by an English man of war. Off the Double-Headed Shot, spoke brig Adeline, from Havanna for New York. Passed a light ship in the bay, which put into Hampton Roads, the wind being ahead.

Also, schooner Valona, Wheeler, 20 days from Laguira. Left there, on the 6th inst. schooners Two Sisters, Thorndike, and Four Sisters, Dowling, of Beverly, to sail in a few days. On the 22d inst. in lat. 36, 30, long. 74, spoke schooner Caroline, from Baltimore for Barbados.—Saw a ship standing into the Capes after her. Passed a clump brig in the river, beating up.

Also, English schooner Friendly Intention, Hayward, 16 days from Antigua.—Left several American vessels, names unknown. A number had been carried in and liberated.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

Capt. Whitney, from Bordeaux, which place he left the 3d and the river the 7th August, informs, that it was reported the day he sailed, that a peace was concluded between France and Great Britain, and that the treaty was to be made public on the 15th August, the day appropriated for the Grand Fete. Captain W. is the bearer of dispatches from our minister at Paris, to the secretary of state.

(Merc. Ad.)

By captain Clifton, who left Cadiz on the 1st of August, we learn, that 2 Spanish ships of the line were ready for sea, destination not known: that 9 British ships of the line and 2 frigates, were blockading Cadiz; and that a treaty of peace having been concluded between Spain and Great Britain was without foundation.

[Ibid.]

IMPORTANT.

We have received advices from our correspondent near Natchitoches, that the Spaniards are in force, about 1000 men, within three days march, having determined to repossess themselves of the territory they were driven from last winter, by order of our government. The troops to oppose this force, our correspondent writes, is not more than half that number. Some reinforcement was expected; but should it not arrive in time, our gallant countrymen were resolved not to dishonor the name of Americans. Things have begun already to wear the most serious aspect in that quarter.

[Washington Federalist.]

On Friday last, September 19, arrived at Marblehead the brig Mentor, captain Pedrick, from Bilboa, in Spain, in 45 days, in whom came passenger, captain James N. Brown, late of the ship Mary, belonging to Messrs. Minturn and Champlin, of New York, who was taken by a Spanish cruizer and carried into Bilboa, where thro' bribery, and the corruption of that infamous government, in violation of law, justice, and the name of existing treaty, that valuable property has been condemned in three different tribunals, with costs.

[N. York pap.

The Tunisian envoy, with his suite, has at last sailed for his own country in the Two Brothers, chartered by government to carry them home. It is said this African mission has cost the United States two hundred dollars per week, ever since its arrival.

[Boston pap.]

The French consul at Norfolk refused to acknowledge the crew of the L'Impeteux as prisoners of war, or give a receipt for the same, as she was captured within the jurisdiction of the United States.

The report that lately appeared in some of the papers, that Mr. Mungo Park, and the other African travellers, had been cut off by the natives, there is every reason to believe is without foundation. No such account has reached the British government, nor has there been any late arrivals from that country, by which the information could have been received. It is the opinion of sir Joseph Banks, and other gentlemen personally acquainted with Mr. Park, and deeply interested in the success of his mission, that it is the old report of the deaths of part of the soldiers and carpenters newly received, and greatly exaggerated.

The following appears to be the state of the two French squadrons that sailed from Martinique in June and July last;

Le Foudroyant 84, spoke dismasted, supposed gone to the Havanna.

Le Veteran 30, (Jerome's ship, spoke on her passge to Europe.

Le Impeteux 74, dismasted and burned.

Le Patriot 74, dismasted and arrived at Annapolis.

Le Eole 74, do. do.

Le Cassard, unknown.

Le Valareuse frigate, in the Delaware, very much injured in the storm.

Second Squadron.

Le Regulus 30, fate unknown.

Le President 44 frigate, do.

Le Sybele 44 do. dismasted, at Norfolk.

PUBLIC SALE.

TO-MORROW,

Will be Sold, at the Venduc-Store, on a credit of 60 days,

2 bales Baftas,
1 do. Mamoodies,
1 do. colored Checks.

P. G. Marsteller.

September 29.

A MILLER WANTED.

One who can come well recommended will find employment by applying to the subscriber in Alexandria. E. JANNEY.

9th mo. 29th, 1806.

JOHN G. LADD

Has for Sale,

Muscovado and loaf sugars, in hogsheads, tierces and barrels.
Jamaica and New-England rum, in do.
Molasses, of the best quality, in do.
French brandy and Holland gin, in pipes
Lisbon, Malaga, Sherry, and Ten. wines
Bordeaux claret, in boxes
Cider Vinegar, per cask
Beef and pork, per quantity
Spermacaeti oil; about 50 barrels herrings
Hard soap, of excellent quality, and tallow and spermacaeti candles, in boxes
Glauber's salts, in casks
A variety of mens, womens and childrens shoes
A quantity of soal leather
20 bales India cottons, consisting of gurrahs, sannas, baftas, layties, &c. &c.
A few boxes China plates, mugs, tea and coffee setts
Ditto glass tumblers, assorted
150 bolts Russia duck
Cases of platillas, Britannias, and Irish linens
Ticklenburgs per bale
Sheetings, and Ravens Duck
2 bales Russia diapers
Imperial, hyson, young hyson, hyson skin, and souchong teas, in chests
Nutmegs, cloves, pepper, and cinnamon, per quantity
Wool, cotton and playing cards
A parcel of cordage and tackle blocks
300 casks stone lime; chalk, per ton
7 by 9 window glass
A small quantity of woollen goods and hardware.

Also, Dearborne's *truly just* Patent Balance, of various sizes, from ounces to tons.

September 29. d

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north end of the town, to bind on the river or nearly so.

Apply to the Printer.

September 25. d

Cash, and the highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

District of Columbia, County of Alexandria, ss.

July Term, 1806.

Thomas Tunno, Robinson and Hartshorne, and William Taylor, *complainants.*
vs.
Robert T. Hooe, James H. Hooe, and John Muncaster, trading under the firm of R. T. Hooe, & Co. and John and Bennett Forbes, Alexander Henderson, jun. and John M'Iver, *defendants.*
In Chancery.

THE defendants Alexander Henderson, jun. and John and Bennett Forbes, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendants Alexander Henderson, junior, and John and Bennett Forbes, are not inhabitants of this district, on motion of the said complainants by their counsel, *it is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of November term next and answer the bill of the complainants; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in Alexandria for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy. Teste.

G. Deneale, cc.

September 26. d2m

District of Columbia, County of Alexandria, ss.

July term, 1806.

William Colston, Complainant,
vs.
Augustine George, Martin George and Jesse Hammond, Defendants.
In Chancery.

THE defendants Augustine George, and Martin George, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendants Augustine George, and Martin George, are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, *it is ordered*, That the said defendants, Augustine George, and Martin George, do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter their appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant Jesse Hammond, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by him owing to or the estate and effects in his hands, belonging to the said absent defendants Augustine George, and Martin George, until the further order or decree of the court—and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.

A copy.—Test.

G. Deneale, c. c.

September 4. d2m

District of Columbia, County of Alexandria, ss.

July Term, 1806.

William G. Garland, *Complt.*
vs.
Thomas White, Josiah Faxon, Dwight Metcalf, & Joseph Baxter, jun. trading under the firm of Faxon, Metcalf and Co. *Dfts.*
In Chancery.

THE defendant Thomas White, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Thomas White, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, *it is ordered*, that the said defendant Thomas White, do appear here on the first day of November term next and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendants Faxon, Metcalf and Company, do not pay away, convey or secrete, the debts by them owing to or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Thomas White, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Teste.

G. Deneale, c. c.

September 13. d2m

NEW ALMANACK,
FOR 1807.

COTTOM AND STEWART,
Have just Published

An ALMANACK for 1807:

Containing, beside the Calendar Tables,

THE time of holding U. States' Courts in the different states—Superior and Inferior Courts in Maryland, Virginia, and district of Columbia—Friends' Yearly Meetings—a complete list of the members of the Senate and House of Delegates of the state of Virginia, with a collection of useful and entertaining pieces chaste and moral.

VIRGINIA.

In the High Court *of* Chancery *for the Richmond District.*

Between
Wilson Miles Carey, only acting executor and trustee in Virginia, of George William Fairfax,
Plff.
And
John Carlyle Herbert, Carlyle Fairfax Whiting, Thomas Herbert and Jane his wife, William Byrd and Catharine his wife, George Washington, George Nicholas, Charles Little, and William Herbert, executors of John Carlyle and Dennis Ramsay, executor of John Dalton, George Adam Kellenburger, William Little, and Peter Landiz,
Defendants.

IN this cause, which abated as to the defendants George Washington and George Nicholas, by their deaths, and which as to the other parties, came on the 20th day of Sdptember, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, to be heard on the bills, answers, exhibits, examinations of witnesses, and reports of commissioners, with exceptions to the reports, and was argued by counsel: On consideration thereof, the court doth order the surveyor of Jefferson county to measure the lands late in the occupation of Bowdin Fairfax, Carlyle and Dalton, commonly called the *New Bloomery Company*; describing them, and protracting the boundaries thereof as he shall be required by each of the parties interested, and dividing the said lands into four equal parts, to allot one of them to the plaintiff, and report the map, division and allotment to the court; and the court approving, Master Commissioner Keith's report, which it shall have been reformed according to what followeth, doth recommit that report to him, with instructions to deduct interest, during eight years, from both debits and credits of the accounts, including John Carlyle's obligation to George William Fairfax; and to debit Carlyle and Dalton, or John Carlyle, respectively, with loss or detriment, which, through their unauthoritative transactions, or intromissions, George William Fairfax, or his representatives suffered—and with one equal fourth part of the rents and profits of the Bloomery Company's dissociation, of the lands which had belonged to them.

A copy.
Teste.

Peter Tinsley, c. c.

☞ IN obedience to the above decretal order I will, on the last Monday in September, at ten o'clock, A. M. attend at the house of *John Gooding*, at West-End, in the county of Fairfax, to do and perform the several matters thereby required of me—at which time and place the parties are desired to attend.

James Keith, m. c.

August 26. 2awtdMSept

TO RENT,

And possession given on the first day of September next,

A NEW two story *BRICK HOUSE*, on Prince-street, opposite Mr. Tns. Janney's and adjoining Mr. Abel Janney's—in a healthy situation and good water. Terms may be known on application to *James Campbell*, or to

Mr. Abel Janney.

August 14. oawtf.

To be Rented,

THE BRICK STORE & COMPTING-HOUSE now occupied by Messrs. Ricketts, Newton & Co.—Also, the vacant *STORE* adjoining. They are large and convenient, and will be rented low. Apply to

J. H. HOOE.

July 28. law

BROKER'S OFFICE,
And Commission Store.

A. LINDO,

Takes the liberty of informing the public, that HE HAS OPENED A

Broker's Office and Commission Store,

At the corner of Union and King streets,

WHERE he will be happy to render his services in those branches of business. Every species of public stock, merchandize, lands, houses, lots, and vessels will be BOUGHT and SOLD on commission. Reasonable advances will be made on consignments; and acceptances will be given when such consignments are accompanied with orders to sell to meet the payments. All kinds of produce and merchandize received on storage at the customary terms.

April 28, d

N. B. FLOUR bought and sold at half per cent commission.

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the patentee next door below Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie's, lower end of Prince street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining and thereby destroying the ease designed in construction of the article.

July 8 RICHARD HORWELL.

Patent Threshing Machine.

I HAVE invented a machine for threshing all kinds of Grain contained in straw, stem or chaff, particularly wheat, this machine has been found on fair trial to answer completely the purpose for which it was intended. Farmers now have it in their power to get out their grain with expedition, free of dirt, white caps or loss. This machine is constructed on entire new principles; its operation is by flails encircled by a cylender moved upon friction wheels, and can be regulated at pleasure, to thresh the grain more or less, as the dampness, dryness, or particular kinds of grain may require it. It will be found upon examining the principles on which this machine is constructed that it will be the fault of the possessor if any grain passes unthreshed; it separates the grain from the straw and chaff, as it threshes also the chaff from the straw; the construction is by no means complicated—not liable to get out of order, and not expensive to erect. It has been found by fair experiment the power of four small mules or two good horses, are sufficient to thresh and clean one hundred bushels per day with great ease. Those on extensive farms who wish more grain threshed per day may obtain any quantity they wish by making the machine larger and applying more power. If farmers only knew the excessive loss they sustain in getting out their grain in the mode heretofore used.——Nothing more would be necessary to bring my machine into general use. Those who have small streams on their farms will find they may set the machine going by water at a small expense by a small tub wheel: To those who are acquainted with the gentlemen whose certificates I annex, nothing need be said; those who are not, will find, on enquiry, for intelligence and respectability they have few superiors. My price for the privilege of using my machine, is fifty dollars. I will dispose of my priviledge for counties or states to those who wish to purchase on liberal terms. Letters addressed to me, post paid, at Dumfries, Virginia, will be duly attended to.

James Deneale.

Dumfries, 22d *Sept.* 1806.

NO. 1.

I do hereby certify, that I have a Threshing Machine erected on the plan invented by Mr. James Deneale, of Dumfries, which exceeds my expectation. A great number of my neighbors who have seen it work, think it does not leave one grain in ten thousand unthreshed; it seperates the straw and chaff from the wheat as it threshes.

It possesses many advantages over machines on the Scotch principle, as they will thresh none but what goes in with the ear first; so that all tangled wheat is not much more than half threshed. Mr. Deneale's machine threshes tangled wheat or sheaves put in butt first, perfectly clean.

In very dry weather Scotch machines scutch off a great number of heads, a great many of which the utmost care cannot prevent being carried off with the straw; the very ears without straw are perfectly clean threshed by Mr. Deneale's. Scotch machines, take nearly double power to work them. I speak the above from experience; as I had a machine on the Scotch principle, which from the above faults I had not used for several years, and have now pulled it down.

Mr. Deneale's machine will thresh from 70 to 100 bushels per day, four small mules and two good horses will work it with great ease and I am convinced from the slow pace they go that two oxen would work it.

Although my machine (which was the first erected in this part of the state) has been built but a few months, it is so well approved of that a great many more are either built or now building on the same construction.

It will be shewn in operation to any gentlemen calling on the subscriber, at Beverley's Ford, Fauquier county, Virginia.

Stephen Milburn.

September 6, 1806.

NO. 2.

I have several years known Mr. Milburn who has given the within certificate—he is a sensible, judicious, practical farmer, and a man of good character. He is a native of the county of Northumberland, in the kingdom of Great Britain, and has been a successful farmer in this country. I think that great confidence is to be placed in what he says.

Daniel C. Brent.

September 13, 1806.

NO 3.

I have had erected on my plantation a Threshing Machine upon the model invented by Mr. Deneale, of Dumfries; this machine separates the wheat from the straw more completely than it can be done by treading in the usual way with horses, and it will, I am persuaded, clean from 90 to 100 bushels per day. I find that four mules will turn the machinery with ease.

William Champe Carter.

Culpepper, 5th *Sept.* 1806.

NO 4.

Induced by motives of public good, I wish to make known, that in company with some of my neighbors, we viewed, on the estate of William Champe Carter, Esq. Mr. Deneale's new invented Patent Threshing Machine, performed by Mr. West, a most masterly, beautiful piece of mechanism. Notwithstanding the straw was damp and the Negroe slave that worked it, awkward, yet on a fair trial, it beat out and cleaned upwards of four bushels and a half in half an hour; we carefully examined the straw, which was so intirely cleaned of wheat that therein we did not find more than four or five grains. Therefore, on the whole, I do not hesitate to pronounce it, in my judgment, the most complete and most useful thing of the kind which human wisdom has yet invented.

John Strode.

Culpepper, 29th *August*, 1806.

NO 5.

Since the date of the above, the manager of the estate of William Champe Carter, Esq. Mr. Reuben Beazeley, a man of good character and respectability, who has had the conducting of the aforesaid machine, has made the following affidavit.

John Strode.

Culpepper County, to wit:

This day personally appeared before me, Mr. Reuben Beazeley, and made oath, that the Wheat Machine, commonly called Deneale's Patent Threshing Machine, under his care and direction, on the estate of William Champe Carter, Esq. as the hands begin to understand it more, gets out wheat faster than at the beginning; and has on fair trial lately cleaned from the straw in the space of half an hour more than six bushels of wheat, and believes it would continue to do that much as long as the four mules that work it could remain at that service, until taken out to give them food and water. Certified under my hand this 11th day of September, 1806.

John Strode.

Iron Works—For Sale.

THE subscriber is duly empowered to contract for the sale of a handsome scite for Iron Works, and eight thousand acres of Land adjoining, lying on the river Rappahanock, about nine miles above Fredericksburgh. The scite for the works embraces a small stream with 60 feet fall of water, within 500 yards of its confluence with the river, and immediately above commences the most advantageous seat for water works, of different kinds, commanding the whole source of the river Rappahanock, by a natural canal of about 800 yards in length, into which the whole force of the river may be turned with little expense. There has been a furnace and other works formerly erected here, and the ore found equal & abundant to any in the country, and it has been several times tried by good judges. The title is indisputable, and a great bargain may be had. The subscriber will at any time attend those inclined to view the premises, and can shew the Lands, and scite for the works, by an accurate survey he now has, on application to him at Dumfries, Virginia.

JAMES DENEALE.

September 23

BREAD-BAKING.

THE subscriber takes the opportunity of acquainting his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to town again and has taken the house and bake-house formerly occupied by Mr. Edwards, baker, on Fairfax-street, nearly opposite the Presbyterian church; where he carries on the *Loaf-bread-baking business* in all its various branches. Families who wish to have their own flour baked can be furnished with bread pound for pound, and he will constantly keep the best Superfine Flour by retail, at the most reduced rate. As he means neither to spare labor nor pains as well as due attention, he hopes, from the knowledge he has of the business after serving an apprenticeship to it, to share a part of the public patronage.

Samuel Cooper.

September 16. d1w2taw1w

Runaway Negro.

RAN AWAY, from my house, on the 27th of July, a *likely mulatto woman*, named *LUCINDA*—She is stout, straight, very likely, and about 17 years of age; has bushy hair, a large full face and pleasant countenance. When she left me she had on an old mixed country cotton petticoat and an old blue woolen habit; took with her a blue stuff petticoat and an old lapet muslin jacket. Her intention of going off was suspected, and her usual summer cloaths taken from her—she may very probably have stolen others. She was seen the evening on which she ran away at Mr. Carlyle Whiting's quarter, and said she was going to Col. Wren's store. She is acquainted in Leesburg and the neighborhood of it, having been there with Mrs. Simms and Mrs. Cuthbert Powell as nurse to their children when she was about 12 or 13 years old. I will give *Five Dollars* to any person who will take her up and bring her to me, or lodge her in jail so that I may get her again, or *Ten* if taken up out of the county and brought home.

Catharine Brown.

Chesnut-Hill, Sept. 18. ow3w

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